SYNOPSIS

WRITING

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INTRODUCTION

This is the first Step!

INTRODUCTION

- There is no specific format for this but by following this guide you should ensure that the main aspects of a research proposal are covered.

- In preparing your synopsis, you should restrict the size of your research area in line with the length of dissertation required by the university.

- Brief, Precise but adequate!

Choice of Research Topic **(The "What").**

- **Approach**

  Choosing a research topic or title (i.e., getting started) is perhaps the most difficult part of writing a synopsis.

- **Framing the Title**

  Your title should summarise your topic and should not be a ramble over what you think, illuminated by snippets of what you have read.

Front Page

Pad.Dr. D. Y. PATIL MEDICAL COLLEGE, HOSPITAL
AND
RESEARCH CENTRE, PIMPRI, PUNE

DEPARTMENT OF ANAESTHESIOLOGY
AND CRITICAL CARE

PROTOCOL OF THE DISSERTATION TO BE SUBMITTED
FOR M.D. IN ANAESTHESIOLOGY
BATCH – APRIL 2008

COMPARISION OF ETOMIDATE, PROPOFOL AND THIOPENTONE FOR INDUCTION AND RECOVERY FOR SURGICAL PROCEDURES OF SHORT DURATION UNDER GENERAL ANAESTHISIA : A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL.

P.G. STUDENT

Dr. PIYUSH SETU

P.G. GUIDE

DR. M. M. PANDITRAO
(PROFESSOR & HOD)
(Dean of Faculty of Medicine)

PROFESSOR & HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF ANAESTHESIOLOGY
& CRITICAL CARE
PAD. DR. D. Y. PATIL MEDICAL COLLEGE,
HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE
PIMPRI, PUNE-411 018

Front Page (Contd.)

PAD.DR.D.Y. PATIL MEDICAL COLLEGE, HOSPITAL AND
RESEARCH CENTRE
PIMPRI, PUNE

**DEPARTMENT OF ANAESTHESIOLOGY &
CRITICAL CARE**

**PROTOCOL OF THE DISSERTATION TO BE SUBMITTED FOR
M.D. IN ANAESTHESIOLOGY
BATCH - APRIL 2006**

ORAL GABAPENTIN FOR POSTOPERATIVE PAIN RELIEF

FOR LOWER LIMB SURGERY UNDER SPINAL ANALGESIA

P.G. STUDENT	P.G. GUIDE	PROFESSOR& HOD
DR. THASLEEM ARIF	DR. P. S. GARCHA	DR.M.M. PANDITRAO
	Dr. (Lt. Col.) P. S. GARCHA M.B.B.S., D.A., M.D. Regd. No. 20641	PROFESSOR & HEAD DEPARTMENT OF ANAESTHESIOLOGY & CRITICAL CARE PAD. DR. D. Y. PATIL MEDICAL COLLEGE, HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PIMPRI, PUNE-411 018.

Reason(s) for Carrying Out Research (The "Why“)
Introduction

- 150-175 words
- Background Information
- What work (if any) already exists in this area? What are its strengths and deficiencies?
- How would further work advance our knowledge of the wider area of study?
- Is an entirely new area of study being opened up? - Why is this important?
- Numbering of References, if any should start from here.

Reason(s) for Carrying Out Research (The "Why") *.

Aims & Objectives

- Your synopsis should explain why the selected topic is worthy of further exploration.
- It should also demonstrate that you appreciate the main areas of debate around the topic and show how your proposed research would contribute to/further that debate.
- The Aims are supposed to convey exactly : The "Why" * in precise fashion
- To be written in order of importance!

MATERIALS & METHODS

- Declaration : IEC Approval will be taken
- Type of Consent: informed, routine, and such….
- Inclusion Criteria
- Exclusion criteria
- If a RCT : **Method of Randomization**
- Materials Required

MATERIALS & METHODS (contd.)

- **<u>Method of Randomization:</u>**

The mode which is going to be used for this!

- How the groups are going to be formed
- If any Blinding is involved.
- What variable is going to be differentiating the groups

Methodology (The "How").

- State the main "planks" of your thinking or proposed arguments and outline how you intend to put them together.
- In writing this part of the synopsis, it is helpful to start by setting out their thoughts as an informal point brief
- However, if you decide to adopt this approach, you should bear in mind that a thesis is not the same as a research paper; i.e. it is seldom possible to reach firm conclusions and you are not required to recommend a course of action.

Methodology (contd).

- Actual Procedure of conducting the study
- In each individual patient, as such

&/or

- In All the proposed number of patients in the study
- Various modalities, utilised for assessment
- Specific parameters viz; VAS, VRS, Anxiety Scale

Akinesia score, sedation score, APACHE.....

Proforma

- Demographic Profile
- History
- General Physical
- Systemic examination
- Assessment: Vitals,
  Specific parameters
  etc........
- Any additional information to be obtained

References

- Consideration of where you will find information to support your arguments should go hand in hand with thinking about methodology.
- You are not expected to have an in-depth knowledge of all existing sources but you will find it difficult to outline your arguments without reference to at least some.
- Where sources are used, they should be listed at the end of the synopsis and you should be prepared to discuss them when asked.

References (contd.)

- How many ?....... 5-15
- Vancouver style
- If from Text Book: Author/s of the Chapter, Name of the chapter , eds: editor's names, in the Name of the Text Book, by Publisher's Names, at Place of Publication, No. of the edition, year of publication, Page no. .... e.g.

Katz M. , Ferrante FM; Nociception: in Ferrante FM, Vade Boncouer TR (eds) : *Postoperative Management of Pain:* Churchill Livingstone ,New York, 2nd edition, 1993: 17-20.

- References from Journal: Author/s of the article, Title of the article , Name of the Journal, year of Publication, Volume, Issue/Number, Page Number e.g.

Rosner H, Rubin L, Kestenbaum A. Gabapentin adjunctive therapy in neuropathic pain states. Clin J Pain, 1996;78, 12: 56-8.

- All the references to be compiled in this manner
- The title can be Bibliography/ or References.

Take Home Message!

- Synopsis is the beginning!
- It is an absolute requirement for official purposes :
- IEC, University, Hospital/ College Authorities, HOD, Guide, and PG resident
- Must be short, succinct but informative
- It is your representative , which is going to defend you!

Thank You!